

*not used*

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

AFFIDAVIT

- vs -

of

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

HASUNUMA, Shieru

I, HASUNUMA, Shieru make oath and say as follows:

1. I, HAS NUMA Shigeru, was personalty appointed by the Emperor as Chief Aide-de-Camp on August 31, 1939, from which post I retired on December 1, 1945 when the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was abolished.

2. The Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was an organ under the direct control of His Majesty. The Chief Aide-de-Camp and other aides-de-camp to the Emperor were constantly in attendance on the Emperor and took charge of the following official duties:

1. Reports to the Throne, replies to Imperial inquiries and transmission of Imperial orders on military or naval matters.
2. To attend on the Emperor in connection with military or naval reviews, maneuvers, Imperial visits, funeral or memorial services, ceremonies, banquets, audiences and so forth.
3. To inspect military or naval reviews or other military or naval affairs under Imperial commands and report

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the result of the inspection to the Throne.

A clear demarcation was drawn between handling of audiences with the Emperor or reports to the Throne in connection with political and other general affairs, whereas it was customary that all those, pertaining to military and naval affairs be handled by the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor. Accordingly, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had nothing to do with them. It was the custom with the Minister of War and Navy, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Navy and other highranking commanders under direct control of the Emperor (such as the Inspector-General of Military Education, Inspector-General of Aviation, Army Commanders, Commanders-in-Chief of Fleets and others) to have direct access to the Throne for submitting their own reports. They did not have to get the consent of the Premier, the Lord Keeper or anyone else in order to have an audience with the Emperor. Sometimes reports on conventional or simple matters were done in documentary form and submitted to the Throne. Especially with regard to the war situation, the General Staffs of the Army and Navy daily communicated with the Office of Aides-de-Camp with documents or by telephone in addition to those directly reported to the Throne by the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy themselves. Therefore, the Chief and other Aides-de-Camp from time submitted the said documents to the Throne and replied to Imperial



inquiries, if any was made. This was done in performance of their first official duty, above-mentioned. Transmission of Imperial orders included such cases as the Chief Aide-de-Camp conveying Imperial commands to the Supreme War Council when His Majesty wanted to refer some matter to the body so as to seek its views or summoning the Chief of Staff of the Army or the Navy to the Imperial Court in accordance with Imperial orders. The second and third official duties of the Chief and other Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor set forth above are self-explanatory; according to legal provisions the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor be chosen either from the Army or the Navy, but it was customary that he was chosen from the Army. The regular number of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was seven, of which four represented the Army and three, the Navy. The Army and Navy assigned several subordinate officers to the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor.

3. During Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, ~~there~~ <sup>there was</sup> no change of the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. I was Chief Aide-de-Camp all the time.

4. So far as their status was concerned as Army or Navy officers in active service, the Chief and other Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor were under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War or of the Navy as other servicemen in general were; but the Office of Aide-de-Camp itself was an organ under direct

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control of the Emperor, belonging neither to the Army nor to the Navy. Therefore, it was not directed or commanded by the Ministry of War or the Navy or the General Staff of the Army or the Navy. Those Army and Navy institutions and the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor were independent of each other. As such, their negotiation and liaison were conducted.

5. After hostilities opened between Japan and America, the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Navy in their capacity of Chief Staff Officers of the Imperial General Headquarters had to have audiences with the Emperor and submit reports to the Throne from time to time. Not only that, the Ministers of the Army and of the Navy and others had also frequent audiences with the Emperor to report to His Majesty on matters under their jurisdiction. In consequence, the Office of Aides-de-Camp had to be in constant touch with the Army and Navy for handling those affairs.

6. Inasmuch as the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal took charge of the Privy and State Seals as well as affairs pertaining to the Imperial Rescripts and messages, it was the custom with the Army and Navy and other fighting services to go through the prescribed formalities with Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in case the Privy and State Seals had to be affixed to those Army or Navy documents which obtained Imperial sanction or in case an Imperial Rescript or message



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was to be granted by the Emperor to the Army or Navy or other fighting services. But it was not obligatory for the fighting services to keep the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal informed of the contents of those matters, sanctioned by the Emperor. It was customary, therefore, to keep on file the duplicates of those documents in question on the part of the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor.

7. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had no voice in or powers over matters pertaining to the High Command, so that there was no liaison maintained between the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the High Command nor did the Office of Aides-de-Camp play an intermediary role for maintaining liaison between the two. In view of the fact that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was accused of an infringement of the prerogative High Command under the HAMAGUCHI Cabinet (though the accusation was entirely groundless), I know of my own knowledge that Marquis KIDO during his tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal paid meticulous attention to avoid such an infringement. When an Imperial inquiry, put to Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, threatened to fall within the scope of the High Command, he petitioned the Emperor to refer the said matter to the Chief Aide-de-Camp and withdrew from the Imperial presence, especially since he had no knowledge of the matter, asked by the Emperor. I recall that he on a

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member of occasions immediately communicated with me as the Chief Aide-de-Camp about them.

8. It would appear to a casual observer that there would be no necessity for maintaining liaison between the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor who attended to different routine duties; but those who served the Emperor close to him felt called upon to come to a good understanding with each other, by paying close attention constantly to His Majesty's attitude, health and frame of mind, so as to leave nothing desirable undone in their attendance on him. From this angle, I made it a rule, if it was deemed necessary, to inform the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of my impression I obtained of the Emperor's condition every morning when I had an audience with His Majesty. And in case the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was summoned by the Emperor, I likewise made it point of being in touch with him to get acquainted with his own impression of His Majesty's condition. I thought it proper to keep those close to the Throne such as the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Grand Chamberlain and Chamberlains informed of the developments of the war situation in general. Therefore, I frequently visited the rooms of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Grand Chamberlain to explain the war situation to them personally. Sometimes I sent an aide-de-camp to them for similar purposes. Needless to say, however, that



the contents of those explanations were limited to the general trend or development of the war situation. I never divulged affairs pertaining to the High Command, which came under the heading up military secrets. Nor did Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal tell or consult me about a delicate political tendency or affair with the exception of common sense matters. Foreign Office information, that is, reports from the diplomatic representatives abroad were submitted to the Throne through the Board of Chamberlains. This sort of information was not transmitted to the Emperor through the Office of Aides-de-Camp or the office of the Lord Keeper.

9. When a Minister of State was received in audience by the Emperor, generally he called on the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal at his room before or after the audience or the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal called on him in the ante-room. But when an Army or Navy leader was received in audience by the Emperor, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was seldom present at the audience ante-room and rarely did the Army or Navy leader call on the Lord Keeper. This is a point in which the Ministers of the Fighting Services greatly differed from the other Ministers of State. In the case of General TOJO, however, he was Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister, so that he frequently met the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the same way as did other Minister of State.

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I know of no Army or Navy leader who had access to Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, nor was there any military or naval leader with whom Marquis KIDO was specially intimate.

10. When General TOJO emerged as War Minister in succession to General HATA, he enjoyed popularity of young officers who formed the mainstay of the Army. After his assumption of the portfolio of War, General TOJO devoted his whole time and energy to the satisfactory performance of his duties, by renovating personnel administration and expediting routine business, so that he steadily extended his influences in Army circles. It cannot be said that there were none in Army circles, who harbored ill feeling toward him, but he had established a firm hold and leadership on the Army when he was commanded by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet.

11. On the night of December 7, I stayed at home. At 6:30 the following morning, I received a telephonic report from the Aide-de-Camp on duty to the following effect that "our air force attacked Hawaii, thereby opening hostilities with America and that fair war results seemed to have been attained, but detailed information was not available." I told the Aide-de-Camp at duty Capt. Joo to submit the report to the Throne as soon as possible and also communicate it to Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Then I



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chat with Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, on those points, by piecing together information relayed to me on the results of the examination of the American pilots in question.



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On this 22 day of Feb., 1947

At YAMANOUCHI 653, Ofunacho, Kanagawaken

DEPONENT HASUNUMA, Shigeru (seal)

HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement  
sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto  
in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth  
withholding nothing and adding nothing.

HASUNUMA, Shigeru (seal)

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如ク供述致シマス

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ

宣誓供述番

供述者 蓮沼 春

荒木貞夫其他

對

龜米利加合衆國其他

極東國際軍事裁判所



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予、選召番ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス。  
一、予、選召番ハ一九三九年（昭和十四年）八月三十一日侍從武官長ニ  
裁補セラレ、一九四五年（昭和二十年）十一月三十日迄其職ニ在リシ  
ガ、同年十二月一日侍從武官府ノ復興ト同時ニ退職ス。  
二、侍從武官府ハ天皇直屬ノ機構ニシテ武官長及武官ハ天皇ニ常侍奉仕  
シ左記任務ヲ擔任ス。  
一、軍事ニ關スル奏上、奉答及命令ノ傳達  
二、親兵、演習、行幸及其他ノ祭儀、禮典、宴會、謁見等ニ陪侍扈從スル  
コト  
三、御沙汰ニ依リ演習及其他軍事上ノ觀察ヲ行ヒ其狀況ヲ復命スルコト  
四、官中ニ於テハ一般以テ統帥部事務ノ取扱ヲ歸格ニ區別セラレアル  
ヲ以テ、并聯、上奏等ノ取扱モ以テ統帥部他一般ノモノニ區別シテハ侍從職  
ニ於テ取扱フモノ、軍ノモノニ區別シテハ總ベテ侍從武官府ニ於テ取扱フ  
例ナリ。從ツテ内大臣ハ毫モ之ニ關與セズ。  
陸海軍大臣、參謀總長、軍令部總長、其他最高直屬人各高級司令官（  
例令ハ教育總監、航空總監、軍司令官、艦隊司令長官等）ノ上奏ハ本  
人自ラ拜辭ノ上、上奏スルヲ例トス。  
之等ノ人ハ拜辭スルニ首肯、内大臣及其他如何ナル者ノ同意ヲモ必要

トセズ。  
通例的ノモノ、其他輕易ナル事項ハ書類ヲ以テ奉呈セラルル場合アリ。  
殊難難況ニシテハ兩總長自ラ奏上スルモノ以外ニ、兩總帥部ヨリ日  
々書類又ハ電報ヲ以テ武官府ニ連絡シ來ルヲ以テ武官長及武官ハ其都  
度右進呈書類ヲ奉呈奏上シ、要スレバ御下問ニ對シ奉答スル所クシテ  
前條第一ノ任務ヲ實施セリ。  
命令ノ傳達ハ例令ハ陛下ガ或事項ヲ重疊參議院ニ諮詢セラレントスル  
場合ニ武官長ガ使者トナリ、其思召ヲ先任者ニ傳達スルノ類、或ハ又  
參謀總長、軍令部總長ヲ召サントスル場合、其ノコトヲ傳達スルガ如  
キ之ナリ。  
第二、第三ノ任務ニ就シテハ上述ヲ以テ自明ナリ。  
侍從武官長ハ陸海軍例レノモノニテモ差支ナキ條例ナルモ、例例的ニ  
從來ハ陸軍ヨリ選出セリ。  
侍從武官ハ陸軍武官四名、海軍武官三名ヲ定員トス。  
侍從武官府ニハ陸海軍ヨリ數名ノ副官ヲ附シセシメラル。  
三、木戸部ガ内大臣在職間ノ侍從武官長ハ予一名丈ナリ。  
四、武官長ハ武官ハ現役將校タルノ身分ニ於テハ他ノ一般軍人ト同様に  
軍大佐又ハ海軍大佐ノ監督ヲ受クルモ、武官府ニモノハ陸海軍ノ何



レニモ屬セザル天皇直轄機關ナルヲ以テ、陸海軍省又ハ參謀本部、軍  
令部等ヨリ毫モ指揮命令セラル、コトナシ。  
之等諸機關ト武官府トノ關係ハ互ニ獨立セル機關トシテノ交渉連絡ヲ  
有セシモノトス。  
五、開戦後參謀總長及軍令部總長ハ大本營幕僚長タル資格ニ於テ、絶エ  
ズ拜謁上奏セザルベカラザル立場ニアリシノミナラズ、陸海軍大官具  
他ノ上奏及拜謁ハ自然ニ頻繁ノ度ヲ加フルニ至リシヲ以テ、武官府ト  
シテハ此等ノ事務ヲ處理スル爲メ絶エズ陸海軍ト連絡ヲ密ニセリ。  
六、内大官府ハ御璽、國璽ヲ奉藏シ、又射語、射書等ノ事務ヲ掌ルヲ以  
テ、軍部ノ允裁書類ニ御璽、國璽ヲ鈐スルノ必要アル場合、又ハ陸海  
軍其他軍部ノモノニ射語等ヲ賜ハル場合ニハ、武官府ヨリ内大官府ニ  
連絡シ所要ノ手續ヲ爲スヲ例トスルモ、允裁書類ノ内容ニ關シテハ内  
大官府ニ通報スルノ限リニ非ザルヲ以テ、其副本タル書類ハ武官府  
ニ於テ保管スルヲ例トセリ。  
七、元來内大官ハ統帥事項ニ關シテ何等ノ發言權モ權限ヲ有セズ。  
從ツテ統帥部ト内大官トノ間ニ何等ノ連絡モナク、又武官府ガ兩者  
間ノ連絡ニ媒介的役目ヲ演セシコトナシ。  
嘗テ藩口内閣時代ニロンドン條約締結ニ關シ、内大官ノ統帥權干犯問

題ヲ添起セシコトアルニ鑑ミ（事無根）木戸内大由ハ斯クノ如キ違  
 反ヲ避ケルベク、種メテ細心ノ注意ヲ拂ヒタルヲ余ハ熟知セリ。或時  
 陛下ノ木戸内大由ニ對スル御下問ガ統帥ノ御國ニ觸レントセシノミナ  
 ラズ、木戸内大由ハ其華納ニ就テ知ル所ナカリシヲ以テ「自ノ件ニ就  
 テハ武官長ニ御申付ク逆サレ度」旨奏上シテ退下シ、右ノ次第ヲ武官  
 長ニ連絡セシコトアリ。  
 八、内大由ト武官長トハ管軍諸項ヲ具ニスルヲ以テ屢々連絡ノ必要ナキ  
 ガ如キモ、常侍奉仕ノモノハ互ニ忌忌ノ疎通ヲ計リ、且ツ常ニ陛下ノ  
 御様子、御健康、御氣持等ニ留意シ、以テ奉仕ノ萬全ヲ期セザルベカ  
 ラザルヲ以テ、予ハ此點ヨリ毎朝御降下後ノ日ノ御狀態ニ詳シ  
 自ラ慰待セシ印象ヲ要スレバ内大由ニ通報スルト共ニ、爾後内大由ヲ  
 御前ニ召サレシガ如キ場合ニハ右ニ依スル内大由ノ觀察ヲ承知スルタ  
 メ屢々之ト連絡セリ。  
 又予ハ戰況ノ一般ニ曉シ内大由、侍從長、侍從等ノ側近奉仕者ニ通報  
 連絡シ置クヲ適當ト認メ、内大由、侍從長ノ室ニ至リ屢々自ラ之ヲ説  
 明シ、時ニハ侍從武官ヲシテ所要ノ連絡ヲ爲サシメタリ。但シ其ノ内  
 容ハ申ス迄モナク戰況ノ一般的情勢ニ限ラレ、尙モ軍ノ機密ニ屬ス  
 ル統帥事項等ニ就テハ一切語セシコトナシ。同様ニ木戸内大由モ亦其



除常軌的ノ事以外ニ政治ノ機微ナル事キ其他事務上ノコトニ關シ予  
ニ話シ又ハ相談セシコトナシ。  
尙外務情報即チ在外大公使ノ報告ハ侍從ヲ經テ陛下ニ奉呈セラレタ  
リ。該情報ハ藏書府若シクハ内大臣府ヲ經テ陛下ニ奉呈セラレルモノ  
ニハアラス。  
九、國務大臣ノ拜謁ニ際シテハ其上奏ノ前後ニ於テ國務大臣ガ内大臣室  
ヲ訪レ、或ハ又内大臣ガ國務大臣ヲ其ノ休所ニ訪ネシガ即キ場合アル  
モ、軍主腦者ノ拜謁ニ際シテ内大臣ガ其ノ休所ニ訪ラ出セシコトナク、  
又軍主腦者ガ内大臣ヲ訪レシコトハ滅多ニナシ。陸軍大臣ト他ノ大  
臣トハ此點ニ於テ大ナル相違アリ。  
但東條大將、陸軍大臣タルト共ニ總理大臣タリシ關係上一般國務大臣ト  
同御座々内大臣ニ面接セリ。  
予ハ木戸内大臣ニ接近セシ軍主腦者ナク、又木戸内大臣ガ特別ニ親密  
ニセシモノモナキコトヲ知ル。東條大將モ陸軍大臣トナル迄ハ木戸内  
大臣ト全ク未知ノ間柄ナリシガ如シ。  
十、東條大將ハ旭大將ノ後ヲ受ケ所謂中堅將校ノ衆望ヲ得ヒテ陸軍大臣  
ニ登場セシモノナリ。就任以來大ニ人望ノ刷新ヲ行ヒ、職務ノ徹底ヲ  
計リテ職務ニ精勵セシヲ以テ遂次部内ニ其ノ勢力ヲ扶殖セリ。陸軍部

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内ニ於テ彼ニ反怒ヲ懷キシモノ絶無トハ梅シ能キモ、彼ガ細閣ノ大命ヲ拜セシ時ニハ相當ノ把握力ト指導力トヲ具備セシガ如シ。

十二月七日夜、予ハ自宅ニ在リ。翌八日午前六時半當直ノ侍從武官ヨリ「我海軍航空隊ガハライヲ攻撃シ、日米間ニ斷斷ノ勝利ヲ得コト、相當ノ戰果ヲ得タルモ詳細ハ未ダ詳カナラズ」トノ電報報告ヲ受領セシヲ以テ、當直武官城海軍大佐ニ此ノ電報ヲ可成ク早く奏上スルト共ニ、木戸内大由ニモ通報セヨト命ジテ直ニ參内セリ。

予ガ登艦セル際、予ハ城大佐ヨリ十二月七日東郷外務大由ガ參内スルニ付木戸内大由モ亦參内後ニ參内セラレ、數分後自宅ニ歸リシ程ヲ聞キタリ。當直侍從武官タル城大佐ハ予ガ命令シタ如ク、其ノ攻撃ニツキ木戸邸ヘ電報シ、其ノ攻撃ニツキ候ニ報告シタル旨予ニ告シタリ。

主「東京ヲ攻撃セシ米軍件處ノ取調、及件處ヲ電法電報ニ附シ、且ツ其ノ所屬ヲ如何ニスベキヤ等ハ軍ノ官署セシ處ナリ。電法電報ハ所管軍司令官及其ノ直上司司令官等ノ外之レニ干涉シ得ザル立前ナルヲ以テ、木戸内大由ハ聯絡ノ性質上此問題ニ關與シタルコトナシ。但シ一九四三年四月十八日ノ空襲ハ最モ最新ラシキ出張機ニシテ、一般ニ米國ガ其艦上機ヲ何處ニ發送シ、如何ニシテ飛ビ立タシメシニヤ、空襲後何處ニ着陸セシヤ等ニツキ疑點ト興味トヲ有セシノミナラズ、彼等ガ便



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用セシ爆弾、焼夷弾等ノ効力ハ今後ノ官廷防空ノ爲ニモ役立ツコトナ  
リシヲ以テ、取説ベノ結果ヲ綜合シ此等ノ結ヲ木戸内大由ニ坐談録ニ  
話セシコトアリト記憶ス。

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昭和二十二年（一九四七年）二月五日於

極東國際軍事裁判所

供述者 逋 沼

審

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同日於同所

立會人 穂 積 市 敏



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良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ欺秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ

宣

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Def. Doc. # 2249

ERRATA SHEET

辯護側文書第二二四九號

訂誤表

逕沼 審供述書

五頁

行乃至  
十四—十五

行「東條大將モ陸軍大臣トナル迄ハ木戸内大臣ト云ク未知  
ノ間柄ナリシガ如シ。」

右全文削除のこと。